

UZBEKISTAN CLIMATOLOGY

Uzbekistan

- International boundary
- Wiloyat or respublika boundary
- National capital
- Wiloyat or respublika capital
- Railroad
- Road

The city of Tashkent (Toshkent Shahri) has status equal to that of a wiloyat.

0 100 200 Kilometers
0 100 200 Miles

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, SP 47N/62N



Climate of

TERRAIN. Uzbekistan is a largely desert country east of the Caspian Sea. It is mostly flat to rolling sandy desert with dunes and broad, flat river valleys.

Winter (December-March) General Weather. The massive Asiatic high dominates winter in Central Asia. It pushes cold, dry continental air over the region and caps it with a strong subsidence inversion.

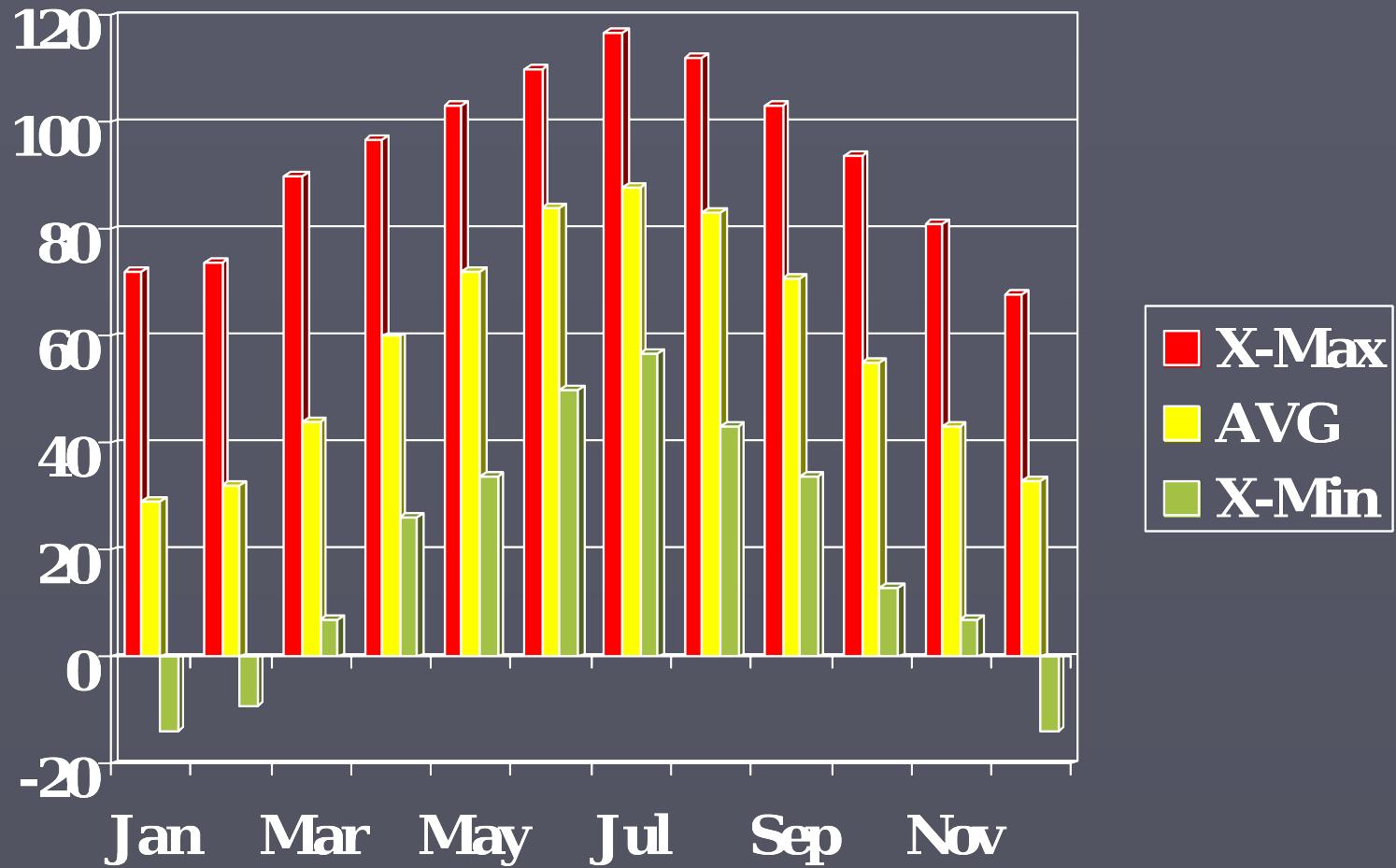
Spring (April-May) General Weather. As spring progresses, the Asiatic high weakens and gradually dissipates. This allows more and more lows to move along the storm track through the area and rainshowers and thunderstorms increase, although not by much.

Summer (June-September) General Weather. The Asiatic low keeps the storm track north of the region and only local moisture sources provide fuel for afternoon convection. Local rivers and streams provide that fuel, but as summer progresses and river levels drop, convection decreases to nothing. Summer is typically warm to hot, clear, and dry.

Fall (October-November) General Weather. The Asiatic low of summer breaks down and fades away in the fall to be replaced by the Asiatic high of winter. Precipitation increases from the summer minimum as lows once more move through the region on the storm track that is being pushed southward by the developing high.

The first cold surges out of the rapidly intensifying Asiatic high occur by late October. By November, the winter regime is firmly in place.

Uzbekistan's Annual Temp



Uzbekistan's Annual Precip

